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SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES, AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 28th September 1892.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
	Urdu.			1892.	1892.	
	Monthly.					
1	Bhárat Pratáp	Moradabad ...	Pratáp Krishn ...	For Sept. ...	24th Sept. ...	...
2	Ittihad	Lucknow ...	Hasan Sháh ...	„ „ ...	27th „ ...	250 copies.
3	Káyasth Pattriká ...	„ ...	Devi Prasád ...	„ „ ...	„ „ ...	217 „
4	Qamar	Sandila (Hardoi)	Qamar-ul-din ...	„ June ...	28th „ ...	400 „
5	Rahnumá-i-Chungi ...	Agra ...	Hámid Hussain, B. A.,	„ July & Aug. ...	23rd „ ...	90 „
	Tri-monthly.					
6	Akhbár-i-Imámia ...	Lucknow ...	Ábid Ali ...	18th Sept. ...	24th „ ...	347 „
7	Hámid-ul-Akhbár ...	Moradabad ...	Ilahi Bakhsh ...	22nd „	25th „ ...	200 „
8	Indian Graphic	Lucknow ...	Maháráj Krishn ...	30th Aug. & 10th Sept.	24th „ ...	180 „
9	Mufíd-i-Ám	Agra ...	Qádir Ali ...	20th Sept. ...	22nd „ ...	100 „
	Weekly.					
10	Agra Akhbár	„ ...	Tajammul Hussain ...	...	...	265 „
11	Agra Punch	„ ...	Ahíd-ul-dín Beg ...	24th „ ...	27th „ ...	210 „
12	Akhbár-i-Álam	Meerut ...	Muqarrab Hussain Khán.	20th „ ...	23rd „ ...	65 „

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
	URDU—(*concluded*).			1892.	1892.	
	Weekly.					
13	Kiam-i-Taswír	Cawnpore ...	Rahmat-ul-lah ...	13th & 20th Sept. ...	24th & 27th Sept. ...	275 copies.
14	Alwaqt	Gorakhpur ...	Muhammad Sa'id ...	21st ,, ...	23rd ,, ...	625 ,,
15	Anjuman-i-Hind ...	Lucknow ...	Kishun Lál ...	24th ,, ...	28th ,, ...	158 ,,
16	Budaun Gazette ...	Budaun ...	Afzal Ali ...	15th ,, ...	27th ,, ...	200 ,,
17	Cawnpore Gazette ...	Cawnpore ...	Harnám Singh ...	23rd ,, ...	,, ,, ...	450 ,,
18	Colonel	Moradabad ...	Banwári Lál ...	16th ,, ...	22nd ,, ...	250 ,,
19	Dabdaba-i-Qaisari ...	Bareilly ...	Thákur Prásad ...	17th ,, ...	,, ,, ...	250 ,,
20	Dabdaba-i-Sikandari ...	Rámpur ...	Muhammad Husain,	26th ,, ...	28th ,, ...	446 ,,
21	Fitnah	Gorakhpur ...	Nizám Ahmad ...	24th ,, ...	27th ,, ...	500 ,,
22	Hindustání	Lucknow ...	Gangá Prasád Varmá,	21st ,, ...	23rd ,, ...	300 ,,
23	Kárnámah	,, ...	Muhammad Yáqúb...	25th ,, ...	28th ,, ...	275 ,,
24	Káyasth Akhbár... ...	,, ...	Ganga Bakhsh Singh,	16th ,, ...	,, ,, ...	735 ,,
25	Káyasth Reformer ...	Bareilly ...	Thákur Prasád ...	17th ,, ...	22nd ,, ...	300 ,,
26	Matla-i-Núr	Cawnpore ...	Gauri Shankar ...	24th ,, ...	27th ,, ...	44 ,,
27	Mihr-i-Nimroz	Bijnor ...	Karím-ullah ...	21st ,, ...	26th ,, ...	400 ,,
28	Naiyar-i-Ázam	Moradabad ...	Amjad Ali ...	19th & 26th ,, ...	25th and 28th ,, ...	250 ,,
29	Najm-ul-Hind	Jaunpur ...	Muhammad Muhsin,	19th ,, ...	23rd ,, ...	60 ,,
30	Nasím-i-Agra	Agra ...	Jamna Dás Biswas...	23rd ,, ...	26th ,, ...	450 ,,
31	Nasim-i-Hind	Fatehpur ...	Muhammad Nawáz	15th ,, ...	22nd ,, ...	70 ,,
32	Nisám-ul-Mulk	Moradabad ...	Fahim-ul-din ...	20th and 26th ,, ...	24th & 28th ,, ...	250 ,,
33	Núr-ul-Anwár	Cawnpore ...	Abdul Hamíd ...	28th Aug. & 3rd & 10th Sept	23rd & 28th ,, ...	196 ,,
34	Oudh Punch	Lucknow ...	Sajjád Husain ...	15th Sept. ...	25th ,, ...	450 ,,
35	Rafi-ul-Akhbár	Benares ...	Ghulám Husain ...	19th ,, ...	23rd ,, ...	360 ,,
36	Rahbar	Moradabad ...	Partáp Krishn ...	24th ,, ...	27th ,, ...	220 ,,
37	Riáz-ul-Akhbár	Gorakhpur ...	Nizám Ahmad ...	,, ,, ...	,, ,, ...	350 ,,
38	Sarkhail Punch	Ballia ...	Aghá Hasan ...	20th ,, ...	23rd ,, ...	...
39	Sitára-i-Hind	Moradabad ...	Banwári Lál ...	,, ,, ...	26th ,, ...	125 ,,
40	Soldier	,, ...	Maháraj Baldeo Singh.	21st ,, ...	24th ,, ...	200 ,,
41	Tohfa-i-Hind	Bijnor ...	Jairáj Singh ...	20th ,, ...	,, ,, ...	304 ,,
42	Túti-i-Hind	Meerut ...	Sajjád Husain ...	24th ,, ...	27th ,, ...	150 ,,
	Daily.					
43	Oudh Akhbár	Lucknow ...	Sheo Prasád ...	22nd to 28th ,, ...	22nd to 28th ,, ...	521 copies (including 87 copies taken by Govt.)
	URDU-ENGLISH.					
	Bi-weekly.					
44	Aligarh Institute Gazette ...	Aligarh ...	Alím-ul-lah ...	20th & 24th ,, ...	22nd & 26th ,, ...	464 copies (including 282 copies taken by Govt.)
	HINDI.					
	Weekly.					
45	Almora Akhbár	Almora ...	Sadá Nand ...	19th ,, ...	22nd ,, ...	116 copies.
46	Bhárat Jiwan	Benares ...	Rám Krishn, Varmá,	,, ,, ...	,, ,, ...	1,500 ,,
47	Nágri Nirad	Mirzapur ...	Kashi Prasád ...	8th, 15th & 22nd Sept.	27th ,, ...	...
48	Sajjan Kírti Sudhákar ...	Udaipur ...	Ashyá Chálak Dán...	19th Sept. ...	23rd ,, ...	100 copies.
49	Vyápár Hitaishi ...	Benares ...	Hanumán Prasád ...	23rd ,, ...	25th ,, ...	400 ,,
	Daily.					
50	Hindustán	Kalakankar (Partábgarh.)	Deva Charan ...	22nd to 27th ,, ...	23rd & 28th ,, ...	470 copies.
	HINDI-URDU.					
	Monthly.					
51	Mazhar-ul-Zirát ...	Meerut ...	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	For Sept. ,,	26th ,, ...	80 ,,
	Weekly.					
52	Káshi Pattriká	Benares ...	Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	23rd ,, ...	25th ...	451 copies (including 245 copies taken by Govt.)
	Bi-weekly.					
53	Jaipur Gazette	Jaipur ...	Mahávír Prasád ...	14th & 17th ,, ...	22nd ,, ...	100 copies.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
	MARATHI.			1892.	1892.	
	Weekly.					
54	Subodh Sindhu	Khandwa (Nimar C. P.)	Lakshman Anant Prayági.	21st Sept. ...	24th Sept. ...	320 copies.
	MARATHI-ENGLISH.					
	Weekly.					
55	Nyáya Sudhá	Nagpur (C. P.),	Sadá Shiva Rámchandra Patwardhan.	,, ,, ...	,, ,, ...	450 ,,
	GORKHA.					
	Weekly.					
56	Bhárat Jíwan	Benares ...	Rám Krishn, Varmá,	23rd ,, ...	26th ,, ...	650 ,,

I.—Political and Foreign.

Oudh Akhbár. September 28th, 1892.

Russia in Central Asia.

1. The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 28th September, refers to the importance of the maintenance of Afghanistán as a neutral zone between India and Russia, praises the Government of India for the benefits it has bestowed on India and her neighbours, and accuses Russia of tyranny and oppression. An explanation should be demanded from the St. Petersburg Government for the unjust proceedings of Colonel Yanoff and the orders issued for the expulsion of Hindu traders from Turkistán. The boundary between Russia and Afghanistán should be clearly demarcated, otherwise a most dreadful war is sure to take place sooner or later.

Sitára-i-Hind, September 20th, 1892.

Frontier policy.

2. The *Sitára-i-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 20th September, says that the *Englishman*, in an article on the Russian advance, observes that it does not believe in the presence of armed forces in the north, nor does it think that the danger of a Russian invasion is so imminent that the Government of India should always keep itself ready for war, even though it may become bankrupt or have to levy intolerable taxation. Manifestly the *Englishman* disapproves of the rash expenditure incurred in the construction of defence works and the increase of the army. The fact is that the Government of India has always pursued a forward policy on the north-west frontier, partly because Vambèry, Marwin and others, working on the fears of Englishmen, have led them to believe that the acquisition of India is the goal of Russia's ambition, and chiefly because, having no faith in the loyalty of natives, they desire to encounter the Russians at as great a distance from the Indian frontier as possible. Englishmen ostensibly profess confidence in natives, but their acts belie their words. The native soldiers have not been supplied with the same arms of precision as European soldiers, and natives have been entirely excluded from service with batteries of artillery. Indian princes and even educated natives, who are true friends to Government, are not trusted. Repeated applications have been made by educated natives for enlistment as volunteers, in vain. If Government placed confidence in the loyalty of the millions of this country, it would have nothing to fear from Russia. Lord Lansdowne had better follow the example of Lord Ripon and pursue a policy of conciliation.

Hindustán. September 23rd, 1892.

Suggestion regarding the settlement of British emigrants on the north-west frontier of India.

3. The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 23rd September, praises the British Government for the benefits and privileges it has conferred on natives, and, with a view to remove all apprehension of danger from the north-west, advises the Government to induce intending emigrants from Great Britain and Ireland to settle on the hills on the north-west frontier. The climate of that part of the country would very well suit them, their presence would check the frequent occurrence of disturbances, and the volunteer force would obtain a large accession of strength.

Hindustán. September 22nd, 1892.

National Congress.

4. The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 22nd September, observes that, as the National Congress seeks to promote the interests of the whole country, the entire cost of its annual meeting should not fall on the province in which it is held, but should be contributed to by all the provinces. The members of the several standing congress committees should travel all over the country, giving lectures in towns and villages on the aims and objects of the National Congress. Much good has already accrued from that political movement. The age of candidates for the Civil Service has been raised, the Legislative Councils reformed, the right of interpellation granted, 82 or 84 new appointments secured, and the police force improved. As Mr. Hume will not come out to help at the coming Congress, natives ought to strain every nerve to make it a complete success

Riáz-ul-Akhbár, September 24th, 1892.

Confiscation of the property of Abdullah Khán's sons and daughters at Rámpur.

The *Riáz-ul-Akhbár* (Gorakhpur), of the 24th September, complains that property belonging to the innocent sons and daughters of Abdullah Khán, as well as to those who have absconded, is being confiscated by the Rámpur State, and hopes that Sir Auckland Colvin will interfere,

II.—General Administration.

Mr. Dadabhai Nauroji on the Indian Currency question.

6. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow,) of the 21st September, publishes a vernacular translation of the letter contributed by Mr. Dadabhai Nauroji to the London *Times* on the Indian currency question, and is glad to find that his views coincide with those expressed by it in its previous issues. Government has to choose between bankruptcy and a larger employment of natives in the higher ranks of the public service. People being already overtaxed, any increase in taxation is out of the question. Some natives have foolishly joined the Indian Currency Association.

Hindustání. September 21st, 1892.

Need for publication of opinions of the Local Governments regarding the appointment of non-official members under the new Indian Councils Act.

7. The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 27th September, says that the Government of India has received replies from the several Local Governments to its letter regarding the appointment of non-official members under the new Indian Councils Act, and that the replies will be taken into consideration on the return of the Government of India to Calcutta. It would be well if the replies were previously published, in order that people might have an opportunity for expressing their opinions regarding the recommendations made.

Hindustán. September 27th, 1892.

Alleged perverse verdicts of native jurors.

8. The *Soldier* (Moradabad), of the 21st September, refers to the recommendation of Mr. Justice Tyrrell and the *Pioneer* regarding the withdrawal of the privilege of trial by jury from natives owing to a perverse verdict given by a native jury, and also to the letters contributed by European Barristers-at-law to the *Indian Nation* of Calcutta and the *Pioneer*, complaining of perverse verdicts of European juries. The *Soldier* accuses the *Pioneer* of enmity to natives, and observes that the number of Sessions cases in which natives are implicated considerably exceeds those in which Europeans are implicated. The proportion between the two classes of cases may be that of 1,000 to 1. The *Pioneer* has noticed one preverse verdict of a native jury and another of a European jury, and therefore it has to give 999 more instances of the former class in order to show that native jurors are as great sinners as European jurors, and a still larger number of instances in order to show that native jurors are greater sinners. Apart from the perverse verdicts of European jurors, European Judges often pass most unjust sentences. Supposing, for the sake of argument, that the verdicts of native jurors and assessors are more perverse than those of European jurors: if it is desired to improve their verdicts, the Judges should show more respect to their opinions in order that they might be induced to take greater interest in their work and have a stronger sense of responsibility. It is believed that the Bengal Government has recommended curtailment of the power of native jurors, and that what is stranger still is that the Calcutta High Court has expressed concurrence with the Bengal Government. If the High Court has really done this, the High Court deserves a diminution in its own power, as is the opinion of the Executive authorities.

Soldier. September 21st, 1892.

Prolonged trials of appeals in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

9. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 21st September, complains that Mr. Burkitt, the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, took three months in hearing the Baragaon estate appeal, and that he has allotted two months for the appeal in the case of Bhaiya Tribhuwan Datta *versus* Bhaiya Shambhu Datta, pending before him. It will be no matter for surprise if the trial extends over a longer period. No doubt the Judicial Commissioner is only animated by a desire to do justice; but such prolonged trials are very objectionable. They put the parties concerned to ruinous expense in the shape of counsel's fees, and are calculated to throw the work of the Court into heavy arrears. Formerly no case occupied more than a month. Government should give its best attention to the matter, otherwise it will have to raise the number of Judicial Commissioners to five or six.

Hindustáni. September 21st, 1892.

HINDUSTÁNI. September 21st, 1892.

Alleged invidious distinction made by Magistrates in Calcutta between European and native offenders in the matter of punishment.

10. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 21st September, observes that if the Magistrates at Calcutta make a very invidious distinction between European and native offenders in the matter of punishment, the evil may be expected to exist in a larger degree in the mufassal. A chaprási belonging to the *Englishman* office at Calcutta was accused of stealing two copies of the newspaper, worth eight annas. The accused said that he got 50 copies for sale every day, and that he took two more copies by an oversight. But the Magistrate did not believe him, and sentenced him to a month's imprisonment. Immediately two Europeans were brought before the Magistrate on the charge of having caused grievous hurt to a native nurse. It would appear that chaprásis having warrants of arrest against the Europeans went to their house and asked the nurse if they were in. Being utterly ignorant of the object of the chaprásis' visit she answered in the affirmative. The Europeans were very indignant, and dealt severe blows to her on the face, her nose being greatly injured. A European boy gave evidence against the accused, but they were fined only Rs. 5. An ignorant native was relegated to jail for a month for theft of two copies of a newspaper, while a nominal fine was inflicted on educated Europeans for a grave assault on a woman, which will necessitate her confinement in hospital for a month. A European charged his native servant with abusing and threatening him, and the accused was sentenced by the Magistrate to 15 days' imprisonment. If there is such great difference between the amounts of punishment inflicted on European and native offenders at Calcutta, the unsatisfactory state of things in the mufassal, where newspapers do not possess the same independence, may be easily imagined.

HINDUSTÁNI. September 21st, 1892.

Difference in punishment for the killing of an unfaithful wife in India and in England.

11. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 21st September, states that human nature is the same all the world over. Natives who are very jealous of the chastity of their wives frequently kill their unfaithful wives. Such cases are not uncommon even in Europe. It appears from the *Pall Mall Gazette* that an Englishman finding his wife committing adultery with a trader at once put her to death. As the murder was committed under grave and sudden provocation, the man was sentenced to only one day's imprisonment. But in India, which is a country of severe punishments, such offenders are usually sentenced to the extreme penalty of the law. Lately one Nanku, an oil-presser in Behar, who killed his wife under exactly similar circumstances, was sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge.

NASÍM-I-AGRA. September 23rd, 1892.

Time allowed to a man under sentence of death to appeal.

12. The *Nasím-i-Agra*, of the 23rd September, expresses surprise and regret that a man sentenced to death should be allowed only seven days within which to file an appeal, while another, who is fined only Rs. 51, can appeal within 30 days. Although no sentence of death is carried out until it has been confirmed by the High Court, the time for appeal is too short, as it is difficult to obtain copies of judgment and other necessary papers and to get grounds of appeal drawn up by an able vakíl within so short a time. The period should be extended to at least 30 days.

NASÍM-I-AGRA. September 23rd, 1892.

Remedy for the alleged abuse of power by Judges and Magistrates.

13. The *Nasím-i-Agra*, of the 23rd September, concurs with the *Victoria Paper* in thinking that, as some Judges and Magistrates abuse their power, showing partiality to some men and treating others with undue severity through malice, every officer should be required to take an oath, on taking his seat on the bench every day, that he will dispense justice with impartiality.

MIHR-I-NIMROZ. September 23rd, 1892.

Under-trial prisoners.

14. A correspondent of the *Mihr-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the 21st September, complains that unprincipled police officials frequently arrest innocent men or others, who are guilty of petty offences, and send them to Magistrates for trial. They are acquitted or sentenced to nominal fines, whipping, or a few days' imprisonment; but evidently their detention in prison for several days pending their trial is most objectionable. The High Court should

order the District Magistrates to prevent the unnecessary detention of under-trial prisoners. Each District Magistrate should require his subordinate Magistrates to submit to him a statement every week showing how long every under-trial prisoner has been in prison. Maulvi Hamid-ul-din Ahmad, Deputy Collector, Mainpuri, first takes up cases of under-trial prisoners every day and prevents all avoidable delay.

15. The *Tohfa-i-Hind* (Bijnor), of the 20th September, approves of the recommendation made by another newspaper to the effect that summonses should be served through the post-office. If satisfactory arrangements were made for the service of the summonses through the post-men, the extortion practised by the process-servers would be avoided and Government would be able to reduce their number in courts. (The *Rahbar*, Moradabad, of the 21st September, expresses similar sentiments on the subject.)

TOHFA-I-HIND. September 20th, 1892.

Service of summonses through the post-office.

16. The *Colonel* (Moradabad), of the 16th September, states that the powerful agitation of the native press in connection with the ill-treatment of the Hardwár pilgrims has induced Government to appoint a commission of inquiry. The question is, what punishment will be inflicted on the District Magistrate of Saháranpur if he is found guilty? Will he be made Commissioner of a Division? We know from experience that promotion is readily given to any European officer who misbehaves himself. Indeed, complaints made by natives against a European officer constitute a strong claim to promotion, and this is the reason why European officers are so ready to lord it over the people. If natives desire to injure a European officer, they have only to praise him for his kindness and sympathy with them.

COLONEL. September 16th, 1892.

Hardwár inquiry.

17. The *Indian Graphic* (Lucknow), of the 30th August, received on the 24th September, says that the Magistrate who was accused of having ill-treated pilgrims has been replaced on the commisson by Kunwar Jwala Prasád, Joint Magistrate. According to the *Akhbár-i-Am* the Kunwar is an Anglicized Hindu and puts such irrelevant questions to witnesses as these—"What loss have you suffered from the dispersion of the fair?" "What income would you have derived from the fair, had it not been stopped," &c., although the commission has been appointed to inquire only into the police tyranny and oppression. The *Akhbár-i-Am* strongly condemns such proceedings. The depositions of witnesses before the commission remind people of the days of Aurangzeb and Sher Sháh. Perhaps such atrocities were not exercised even in those days. It is a matter of grief that acts of such high-handedness and oppression should be committed under British rule and that the oppressors should receive rewards. The grant of rewards to the Hardwár police has only added insult to injury.

INDIAN GRAPHIC. August 30th, 1892.

The same.

18. The *Riáz-ul-Akhbár* (Gorakhpur), of the 24th September, says that formerly it expressed approval of the Government resolution on the dispersion of the Hardwár fair. But it will have to change its opinion on account of the disclosures made at the inquiry. Great cruelty appears to have been exercised. Even if the pilgrims were warned by a proclamation to leave Hardwár, thousands of men could not depart by any means within the short time allowed, and the ill-treatment to which they were exposed was unjustifiable. The inquiry as at present conducted is unsatisfactory. The appointment of an independent commission for the purpose is necessary.

RIÁZ-UL-AKHBÁR. September 24th, 1892.

The same.

19. The *Vyápár Hitaishi* (Benares), of the 23rd September, says that witnesses have deposed to pilgrims having been severely beaten, their offerings to the manes of their ancestors trampled underfoot and children separated from parents and wives from husbands. Muhammadan constables even discharged urine into the mouths of pilgrims, and one Charan Singh died from the effects of the beating he received. The cruelties and tyrannies exercised by the police appear to surpass the atrocities committed by Muhammad Sháh and Nadir Shah. As Hindus were liable to ill-treatment by Muhammadan kings at any time,

VYÁPÁR HITAISHI. September 23rd, 1892.

The same.

they were always on the alert and took the necessary precautions. But they were taken quite unawares at Hardwár. Having perfect confidence in the protection professed to be offered by the British Government, they took their wives and children to the fair with them. It is to be hoped Government will do them justice.

RAHBAR. September 24th, 1892.

Captain Hearsey's memorial against Mr. Greeven, Superintendent of Dehra Dún.

20. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 24th September, says that in reply to Captain Hearsey's memorial Sir Auckland Colvin has told him to refer the matter to the High Court. He has submitted another memorial inquiring if the assault committed by Mr. Greeven on a constable is also a matter which comes under the cognisance of the High Court. Captain Hearsey is really a very courageous man, but this country is entirely under the control of civilians and no complaints made against them are likely to be listened to.

CAWNPORE GAZETTE. September 23rd, 1892.

Lála Shadi Lál, Deputy Collector, transferred from Cawnpore to Gházipur.

21. The *Cawnpore Gazette*, of the 23rd September, says that the transfer of Lála Shadi Lál, Deputy Collector, to Gházipur is a great relief to the inhabitants of Cawnpore, inasmuch as he was an unjust, oppressive and venal officer.

Ditto.

The income tax, Cawnpore.

22. The same paper expresses satisfaction that the unjust increases made by the new tahsíldár in the income tax assessments have been cancelled by the Collector on receipt of objections from traders, and thanks the Collector for his justice.

OUDH AKHBÁR. September 26th, 1892.

Death of Colonel Newbery, Sessions Judge, Lucknow.

23. The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 26th September, expresses deep regret at the premature death of Colonel Newbery, the Sessions Judge of Lucknow, and observes that the unfortunate incident has cast a gloom over the whole town. (The *Anjuman-i-Hind*, Lucknow, of the 24th September, is much grieved at the Colonel's death, and praises him for his good qualities.)

NYÁYA SUDHÍ. September 21st, 1892.

Case of the European soldier who assaulted an old native at Nagpur.

24. The *Nyáya Sudhá* (Nagpur), of the 21st September, states that the European soldier who assaulted an old native at Nagpur, causing him grievous hurt, has been sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment by the Deputy Commissioner. The punishment is inadequate. At least a fine should also have been inflicted on the accused, and the fine, or a portion of it, paid to the native as compensation for his injuries.

TOHFA-I-HIND. September 20th, 1892.

Sitapur temple case.

25. The *Tohfa-i-Hind* (Bijnor), of the 20th September, referring to the Sitapur temple case, observes that the Hindus of Sitapur should be grateful to the Lieutenant-Governor and the Commissioner for the reopening of the temple. On receipt of a petiton from Sham Lál, His Honor directed Mr. Moule to inquire into the matter. He paid a visit to Sitapur for the purpose and the result was that Mr. Kilvert withdrew his injunction and allowed the temple to be reopened for worship. There was never any enmity between the Hindus and Musalmáns at Sitapur.

SARKHAIL PUNCH. September 20th, 1892.

Need for removal of public offices from Ballia owing to floods.

26 The *Sarkhail Punch* (Ballia), of the 20th September, complains of the destruction of many houses at Ballia by the river floods, and asks the Magistrate to provide relief for the sufferers. As the river is sure to destroy the public offices before long, the offices had better be removed to the Phephna village, which is situated on high land a few miles to the west of Ballia.

HINDUSTÁNI. September 21st, 1892.

Natives forbidden to enter the Lucknow Cantonment without lanterns at night.

27. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 21st September, complains that the Officer Commanding the Lucknow District has forbidden any *native* to enter the Lucknow Cantonment after 8 o'clock in the evening without a lighted lantern, and that the prohibition is a source of great trouble and annoyance to the native residents at the Cantonment.

If such a precaution is considered necessary, every man, whether a native or a European, should be required to carry a light at night. It is to be hoped His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will cancel the prohibition.

III.—Local.

28. The *Musfid-i-Am* (Agra), of the 20th September, complains of the prevalence of sickness at Agra, attributing it to the dirty state of the streets and lanes, and asks the municipal board to improve them.

Sickness at Agra.

Munid-i-Am. September 20th 1892.

29. The *Cawnpore Gazette*, of the 23rd September, rebukes the Municipal Board of Cawnpore for allowing prostitutes to live in the centre of the town, where they are a source of considerable annoyance to their respectable neighbours and likely to entice young men to evil. They had better be required to take up their abode in a remote corner of the town.

Prostitutes at Cawnpore.

Cawnpore Gazette. September 23rd, 1892.

ALLAHABAD,
The 3rd October 1892.

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,
Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.